The Crisis -Its Cause and Cure: A SERVON.

Preached by Rev. LYMAN ABBOTT, at the First Congregational Church, of Terre-Haute, Sabbath Evening, December 9, '60. sands and captains over fifties, and will set them to ear his ground, and take your olive yards even the best of you let him be your servant." And he will take the tenth of your seed, and of your vineyards, and give to his maid servants, and your goodliest young men, and your asses and put them to his work. He will take the tenth of your sheep, and ye shall be his servants. And ye shall cry out in that day, because of your king which ye shall have themselves without it, but for the weak chosen you; and the Lord will not hear you in that day .- 1 Samuel, viii Chapter:

An explanation of the circumstances un-

der which these words were uttered is necessary Samuel had been judge of Israel. He had become too old for service, had resigned his office and had put his two sons in his place They were wild, dissolute. reckless young men and the children of Israel did not like the exchange: They came to Samuel and asked to have a king substituted in the place of his sons. This was a proceeding which naturally was far from satisfactory to Samuel. In great trouble he went to the Lord to ask wha he should do. And the Lord told him to harken to the voice of the people, but to protest solemnly to them and show them what manner of king they should have to reign over them. These verses contain Samuel's description of the king which they should have. He describes in this passage a wicked king and an ovil goverament. He portrays Saul's reign in black characters that he may perchance dissuade the people from their ambition to have a king like the other nations. Now what are the evil elements in this descrip tion? What is it which was to make Saul's reign so unbearable? There is no prophecy of murder, of rapine, of malicious and bloody persecutions. The declaration is simply that Saul should so reign as to make his peo. ple his servants. The gratification of his own ambition, the enjoyment of his own pleasures, the curichment of his own purse. was to be the object of his reign and these purposes he would use his people. This is the picture,-the picture of government founded on selfishness,-which God holds up as an object of terror and aversion to the children of Israel. With the subsequent fulfillment of this prophecy in the reign of Saul we have nothing to do this evening. I have called your attention to this passage merely because it describes very clearly and simply God's idea of a bad government. Its application we shall see more clearly bye and bye.

An analysis of the questions which have agitated governments and overthrown kingdoms will show a principle underlying them all. For agitations and revolutions have been like earthquakes. All that we can see is the rolling of the unsteady earth and the sudden crashing ruin of goveroments which were always thought to be immovable in their massive strength. Now it has been in the South, now in the North, now in the East, now in the West. None apparently have been safe. But it has been the same hidden fire far beneath the earth's surface which has been the cause of almost all political revolutions and governmental convulsions.

Two antagonistic theories of government have been striving for a mastery in the world-the one aristocratic or despotic, the other popoular or democratic.

The one theory is that upon which Saul's government was based. It is very distinctly described in our text. It divides the world into two classes-the one an aristocratic few privileged to rule-the other the multitude ordained to serve. It makes government not subservient to the interests of the people, but a mere machine to enable the strong to gather a larger meed of service from the weak. In the hands of this theory the people are like a flock of sheep in the hands of the shearer, not to be fed by their rulers but to be sheared of their wool for their ruler's enrichment. It makes little difference whether the form of government be monarchical or oligarchical or aristocratic. Wherever it is so constituted that the people are made to serve and the rulers to be served. Saul's theory of government is at its foundation. This is the theory of the divine right of kings-that is the divine duty of the people to submit to be fleeced. This is the foundation stone of most of the thrones of Europe and it is because the people are waking up to a trucr idea of the office of government that the European thrones are crumbling into decay.

clare the right of the people to rule, it de- of the slow growth of ages, and can, by clares only that government, whatever be he slow growth of ages, be eradicated ita form, is to be so administered as to enure | again. The question is this: to the benefit of the people-and of all the people. It makes the rulers to be the sertheory of government may underlie an absolute monarchy, a constitutional monarthe motive with which it is carried on .

the motives with which it should be ad- is a question, not of politics, but of religministered. It does not teach the laws of ion. political economy, any more than it teaches I have said that the slavery questionthe laws of business or the etiquette of so- at least in its present aspect-is not a mere ciety. But just as it teaches that men question of African slavery. It is the anshould enter business not merely to make tagonism of these two theories of governmoney but to do good, and should enter so- ment. Let me briefly both explain and ciety not merely to receive but also to impart enjoyment, so also it declares that men should participate in government not from motives of self aggrandizement but 000 slave-holders, including the hirers of from motives of benevolence to others,- slaves, and a population of over 3,000,000 Love is to be the law of government as of slaves. Now, I think no person can turbulent, political demagogue, but by a ber who think to lessen danger by ignoring lown State governments, or with any of her principles of Justice, and of Love, stands | We will notice further hereafter.

ernment of the family, is also to under the government of the State. And juthe Father, seeks by his own strength a. knowledge to compensate for the weakness Text.—And Samuel told all the words of the Lord unto the people that asked of him a king. And he said "This will be the manner of the king that shall reign power and wis lom not for themselves, but will be powerful in government are to use their interest the manner of the king that shall reign power and wis lom not for themselves, but will be powerful in government are to use their interest that the manner of the king that shall reign power and wis lom not for themselves, but will be powerful in government are to use their interest that are the manner of the king that shall reign power and wis low not for themselves. shall run before his chariots. And he is meant by the declaration, "ye know that the Princes of the Gentiles exercise dominto reap his harvest, and to make his ercise authority over them. But it shall instruments of war, and instruments of not be so among you: but whosoever will the right of husband to wife, and of wife

ignorant, the strong-the weak. This is will take your men servants, and your the Christian law of business and of soci- their relations to their slaves by the law tremists, who are the immediate promoters ety, and still more of government.

> Government, when founded on a Chriswhat would otherwise be the unjust inein a brotherhood that they may the better protect each other, and especially that the

Here there are two antagonistic theories of government-the one rooted in selfish ness, the other founded on love-the one naking the interest of the individual all subservient to the State, or, rather, the welfare of the people subject to the selfish interests of the rulers, the other making the State subservient to the individual, or rather measuring the duty of the rulers by the

This is the antagonism which has underlaid all political reform, and most revoluto men in an abstract form. For only philosophers in their closets and ministers in their pulpits deal with abstraction. Life's questions are always concrete. But under questions often in themselves insignificant and trivial, has lain this tremendous warfare always full of the largest significance. The question between John and his barons was not merely a question of fines and olls, and taxes, and of the mode and manper of the administration of the laws, important as some of these questions were, it was the question whether John should rule for the benefit of the people or the people should be ruled for the benefit of John .-The warfare between Charles the First and the Roundbeads was not a mere | question of tonnage and poundage, of ship money and of taxes ; it was the same old juestion whether Kings were made for the people or the people were made for Kings. The revolution which later placed William of Orange on the throne was the fruit of the same battle, the triumph of the divine rights of man contending against the claim of the divine right of Kings. The American evalution was entered upon, not that our

might escape a paltry tax of three per pound on tea. They spent in car, treasures of money far exceeding in hedged about by the most serious obstacles; the United States. amount all that by escaping that tax they than money. They fought for this, the right to have the laws tramed and adminstered for the benefit of the colonies;

for that of the Government of Great Britain. The same battle it is which is shaking the thrones and empires of Europe; the booming of whose cannon and the mubetween republicanism and monarchy-it | delusion;" that "free society, in the long is the warfare of the people claiming to run, is an impracticable form of society," have government subservient to their in- and "that policy and humanity alike forterests fighting against the kings and bid the extension of its evils to new people nobles who seek to make the people like and coming generations." Some of them roots lying in the ground, sucking uplits even, (I still quote their own words,) juices, but keeping none; and claim to be themseives like the leaves and blossomsliving in the sunshine and feeding on the and normal condition of the laboring man,

fruits of the people's labor. The same hidden fire it is which is throwing our country into convulsion: threatening its destruction. The question of their own principles, in their own which has so long-and with increasing words. violence-agitated America, is not merely that of negro slavery. It is whether the law of love, or the law of selfishness shall underlie our Government-whether we that are strong shall use our strength | leans, preached last Thanksgiving Day a to beat down or raise up the weak

is one of State government, is one with which we have nothing to do. Its bearing upon the present national crisis, we shall

for a moment entertain the thought that the world, and Almighty God, to preserve," The other theory,-the democratic or they are. Nor is it the ethnological quespopular theory of government, -is directly tion whether they descended from one the reverse. This does not necessarily do- Father; whether the difference is the result

Shall we, who are strong, rich, wise, or ganize our laws and our Government to vants-the ruled to be the served. This keep this degraded race in ignorance and subjection? Or shall we so constitute and administer government as to protect these chy an eligarchy or an aristocracy-though who cannot protect themselves, and to edu far more likely to be found in a pure de- cate these who cannot educate themselves? mocracy. But the difference between these into our hands God hath entrusted this two elemental notices of government is not people in the infancy of a degraded bar- ter omitted, but I passon, "A whole gen at all a difference of form of organization- barism. Because they are weak and we eration has been educated to look upon it is a difference wholly in the purpose are strong shall we use them merely for the system with abhorrence—as a national with which government is organized and our benefit, or shall we take the trust reposed in us by God, and do what in us lies The second theory is the Bible teaching to protect and develop them? Shall we, and can not be satisfied unless things are ly with a stifled utterance, and I think the estly do in the spirit of conciliation and concerning government. For although the in our relation with the African race, govern seen drawing toward that conclusion." Bible teaches nothing concerning the form ourselves by God's law of love or by selof government, it does teach concerning fishness? That is the question. And it here that the North propose to make any

read his statement to you.

make good my position. In the Slave States the census of ... shows an aggregate of less than 350,- accusation.

unstered with any view to the that means? "No limitations." You shall interests of the majority, the Africans, but | not exclude slavery from the territories .-

power and wis lom not for themselves, but with an exclusive regard to the interests of That is not all. You shall not, by your his chariots. And he will take your be great among you let him be your minis- to husband, of parentito child, and of child eiples which are embodied in these exter, and whoseever will be chief among to parent. Notice, I speak of the laws. tracts to be the principles of the Democratic this point—but as I am sure there are none with those restless spirits who, ever since That is-the top of society is to serve the Southern brethren. Men, often of a to be the principles of the South. I do not bottom, the rich-the poor, the wise-the large hearted nobility and generosity, a think they are. I do aver them to be the great proportion of them are governed in principles of that body of Southern exof love quite as much, often (perhaps even of the present disturbance. A party not generally) more, than are Northern men to- wholly composed of fanatics and demaian basis, is organized not for the strong ward their employees. They build church- gogues, but containing at last among its so much, they would be able to protect es for them, they extend to them often- number not a few earnest and dispassiontimes a considerable education, they pro- ate men such as Dr. Palmer, as well as not who need its protection. Its office is to vide often generously for their religous cul a few who, from motives of personal ag- gue and entreat, but here my right ends .equalize by the instrumentality of law ture, they in effect often pay them wages, and grandizement, are working upon the pasin so far as they can, to a large extent, they sions and prejudices of better men, and qualities of men. It is the union of men pretect their family and domestic right often by inflammatory appeals and the intact. But all this is dee to the kindness grossest misrepresentations, are seeking to of individual men. The slave may seek hurry the entire South, while yet under the weak who need protection may get it from these things of his master's charity, and excitement of a political campaign, into a with a reasonable hope of securing them; course of revolutionary action, disastrous but he cannot demand one of them under to themselves and injurious to the entire the protection of the law as a right. I country-a course from which, in the respeak not of the actual hardships of the turn of cooler moments, they will find it slave. I say simply this, the laws of sla- difficult to recede. very are instituted for the benefit of the I need not stop to remark how utterly small governing class—the slaveholders— inconsistent is the philosophy of governnot for the benefit of the large governed ment, maintained in these extracts with

> class-the slaves. No man can doubt that which declares that all men have a II. 'There is not a man living,' says Wash suit of happiness-that to secure these of it"-i. e. slavery. "The abolition of consent of the governed. Nevertheles mudomestic slavery is the greatest object of tual forbearance would perhaps make it desire in these colonies, where it was possible for these two antagonistic systems says Jefferson. "It would rejoice my very nationality it States of seperate sovereignsoul," says Patrick Henry, "that every ity. But, one of my fellow beings was emancipated." So long as such were the sentiments those entertaining such views of these anuniversally entertained by men of all tagonistic systems are not content unless parties, North and South,-to long as all their system is made supreme in the namen waited in the hope that time and pa- tional government. tience would gradually eradicate that evil fastened upon us, in spite of our most tories, they demand that the United States failed to possess patience, and time

obstacles well nigh insuperable. They are saved, and treasures of blood more precious its apostles and missionaries. They avow substituting the law of slavery for the law stir up anger. to be "just, wise and beneficent." They offreedom, some are already bound ocessary as that of parent of the presence of this incongruous African good prices for, although it deprecacates the summoned by the clarion note of liberty, sic of whose drums is wasted across the yet have to introduce it;" "that their [the by the unlimited importation of savages times a little inconsistency in the public,

right to life, liberty, and the pur-

III. As might be naturally anticipated

Atlantic to our ears. This is not a battle Northern | theory of free government is a gathered from the interior of Africa, though | which generally rates most soundly the | Especially are not we of the West to the instrumentality of barbaric war. 2 And finally that they may the better "justify the holding of white men in bondage," avowing that "slavery is the patural States of the North.

> whether white or black." These are not imputations of mine, cast upon them. They are their own statements ted the other is beyond a question. How far the one is the natural offspring of the Nor are these extracts the idle rasting other is a question upon which I do not of irresponsible demagogues upon the enter as it is my purpose only to exhibit stump, in the excitement of a political campaign. Rev. Dr. Palmer, of New Or-

not to trace it to its historic cause. sermon upon the crisis. He is a man of not for a moment be regarded as those of a claim, not of the Democratic party, not of ere of the Constitution, who as meral re- and their mouths are closed. The truest firebrand or fanatic. Though I confess the South, but of the Southern Secession. formers propose to kill the patient in or friends of the South are not those who wish they have filled me with amazement and lets. The question which we new have to derito cure the disease. Their utterances nev to yield the most to the ever increasing sorrow, coming from such a source, it is determine is not a question of Missouri | er have found favor with the Northern peo- rapacity of the Southern extremists, but very certain that they were not uttered in Compromise, or of Fugitive Slave Law, or ple. They ought to find no channel of those who deciars to the ellent South : tions which stand at the extremes of hu- the excitement of the moment, but are the of Personal Liberty Bills-these are inci- communication through the public press. "Brethren. lovers, friends, tro are yet free, of God. Herten the time of thy coming, manity—the Angle Saxon, the most enterprising, intelligent, and industrious considered principles. He declares that

rece on the face of the globe—and the African the globe—and t ican, than whom there is scarcely a race in the present juncture of affairs, is "to con- been fought in the world's history between the world more utterly lost in the igno- serve and perpetuate the institution of do- these two fundamentally antagonistic the. North, at least so amail part of it, has done mad ambition ere neathing to hurry you rance and degradation of barbarism. The mestic slavery." He enters into an elab- ories of government; of that instituted for its duty fairly in this regard, and that into utter and irretrievable ruis." Mr. Yan question is not are they equal. I can orate argument to prove that it is a duty the benefit of the ruler, and of that institu Southern orat re and politicians and pres- cey in his new York speech said that if a serreely conceive how any sane man, can which the South ewes to itself, its slaves, ted for the benfit of the ruled. Before I pass to consider the duties which

(I quote his language) "and transmit our devolve upon us citizens of the North in existing system of domestic servitude, the present exigency of public affairs, let with the right, unchanged by man, to go me say that this view of the causes underand root itself wherever Providence and lying our troubles will aid us in determinnature may carry it." And he states the jng the extent of our danger. If, as some present controversy between the North and seem to imagine, the whole South were South in a very few words; and, allowing committed to the aristocratic idea of govfor a little natural Southern exaggeration, ernment and regarded free society as a fail in a very fair and candid manner. Let me | ure the danger would not only be imminent but almost unavoidable. For the course of "It can not be disguised that almost to public events renders it certain beyond all a man, they (that is the North) are antiquestion that the North never will secede slavery where they are not abolition."- from its purposefto preserve freedom intact That abolition fling would have been bet- both in its own section and in the Administration of the National Government, But I believe there is a large element in the present administration or that which is South generally called conservative, I callit to succeed it. blot. They hope, and look, and pray for the element of freedom and Christianity, which has never yet spoken, or spoken on- and done in addition all that we can how- phetic vision are passed. And prophecy, its extinction within a reasonable time, problem before us is, not to yield to the compromise, we are to stand firm, not Southern extemists, but to carry ourselves in swerving in our participation in the admin-You will observe that there is no charge the present crisis so as to avoid if possible istration of public affairs from the maintenopen collision and give time and opportunity ance of the law of love as the only safe attack upon slavery in the slave States .for this element in the South to develop and foundation for any government. We are not Dr. Palmer is too well juformed a man to make such a charge through ignorance; too declare itself. As physicians of the pub- to deceive ourselves [with the thought that candid a man to make such a charge lic health our duty is, carefully avoiding all any lasting peace can be secured by a temthrough prejudice. The charge is only excitants and stimulants, to endeavor to porising and timid policy. that we hope, and look, and pray for its produce a Southern re action. But of this If we have failed to fulfil the extinction-that our thoughts and our more by and by.

wishes concerning slavery are those of I have briefly and therefore of sourse im- tution, let us amend our ways. Let us George Washington. This is the whole perfectly exhibited the causes which seem mest carefully guard ourselves from the then stand steadfast and immovable by Now let us see what is the Southern fearing to look the danger full in face be- feeling toward the South, or any wish to dom and power of the Almighty. He who Each page contains three columns prin 2 d upon which a war wroteplatform, declared to us not by a restless, cause it is extreme, nor being of that num interfere with her administration of her thus takes his stand by the immutable in antique type.

doubt, for an instant, that the legislation | calm and dispassionate minister of the gos | it. I pass next to consider our duties as | institutions. But this is no time for swery- | by the very throne of God, and clasps its States is organized, not for the pel, "We, on the contary, as its constituted Northern citizens in the present exigency ing from any of those great principles of foundation pillars. He stands unharmed the 3,000,000 of slaves, guardians can demand nothing less than of public affairs. I shall say nothing of human rights which are embodied in the and unmoved, though the waves of human of the 350,000 slave. that it shall be left open to expansion, sub the duties of the South, because it is my Declaration of Independence. These are passion roll and surge at his feet, though organized, nor are their by God and nature." Do you see what gregations, not to those of others.

laws of the Slave States preserve to the be "no limitations." The whole continent derstand that we are in nowise responsi- yielding no principle of right, we can do to edscation, to the Bible, to the Sabbath; withersoever the South chooses to carry it. and have no right to interfere with them heart of the whole North is loyal to the Understand me, I do not aver the prin- If I were speaking to a different congrega- Union, and beats with warm fraternal af-For I enter into no tirade against my party, They are not. Nor do I aver them of us who desire to interfere with the la- 1832, have been seeking an occasion to disstitutions and governments of other States, solve the Union, and who are the chief in this, that the Lord God Omnipotent I will only illustrate my meaning and pass stigators of the present public discord, reigneth. Strong in this faith, I have no ors and live under one city and State government I have no right to interfere in his No restoration of the Missouri Compro- believe will be but as the furnance whence family affairs, nor he in mine. I may ar mise, no repeal of obnexious Northern we shall come forth as gold tried in the fire We, sister States under one confederacy.

II. We are faithfully and honestly to full-

nize their rights under the Constitution. them to the performance of their agree- quick corruption and decay.

They claim therefore that the law of slaearnest protestations -so long the ex- Government shall protect it by laws which Christian love. We are to remember umphant, though it be of a Freedom but istence of slavery constituted no serious we shall assist to pass, and maintain it Paul's exhortation: "Let all your things half civilized yet conquering a despotism They seek also to make this slave sys. condemn in others, all opprobious epi- inherent weakness of all forms of governstrengthened and confirmed it. Until States: They ask not of our courtesy, they holders, all indiscriminate attack upon the is no time to go back toward despotisms to us." now there has arisen a party at the South demand of us as a right, the privilege of South, as though its platforms and princi. make our own nation more stable and seinstitution; who declare it from the ros. free states and there working thom in the ists, we should avoid all invidious taunt. Union we can do so only by of Liberty, and the chief glory of America. farms of the North. This claim which for while we are to be honest and truthful to mutable principles of human rights in soft answers which turn away wrath and | pillar of cloud and of fire.

That they may the better succeed in thus are to avoid those grevious words which

very agitation of the North has given rise present crisis to stem the current of excite goose which lays the golden egg. to this extreme pro-slavery party of the ment, not only sending forth no inflamasource they may.

disfavor and discountenance that small of noble, christian, patriots, lovers of their the true meaning of the present controversy | band of abolition extremists who have been | country, lovers of their fellow men, lovers eagaged for many years in a wordy war of liberty, lovers of God, men who like Thus then, as briefly as I well could, I against the South, who boldir proclaim this platform of slavery propagandism as have endeavored to sketch to you the themselves haters of the Union and despis- little as you and I. Their hands are tied do so. I believe the public pross in the from the schemes of those traitors who with ses in constantly representing the North- Republican President was elected, in par gouser, extending from October 1st, 1794, ern people as engaged, in fellowship with years there would be an anti-sia er, party his little knot of Northern extremists. in in the South: Where is that anti-slavery a direct war upon the Southern people, party coming from? It will not grow out are apeverable in no small measure for of the stones, or the stumps or the cornour present calamities as the result in part fields. It is true, because there are new in of their most injurious misstatements. | the South not a few earnest, liberty-loving It devolves upon us also to lay aside all men, who need only the opportunity to

symphathize with and pray for those who | declare itself. in the Providence of God have been called upon to administer our national affairs in the present exigency. Above all things let not a blind partizanship lead any man to exult in the difficulties which surround the

IV. Having thus performed our duties

which devolve upon us under the Consti-

practice to preach wholly to my own con the foundation stones on which the Union the lightnings flash and the thunders ratwas built. They constitute its stability .- tle. I. If we wish to preserve our country we Begin to yield these to the rapacious and must recognize the fundamental law of the inordinate claims, not of the South, but of a partial and temporary secession may over you. He will take your sons and so as to protect the weak and the ignorant, the governing class. For if I except the sonstitutions and governments.— tell when or where you will stop. Whatright to life, partially only guarded, there prairies and the free farms of the West, However much we may regret slavery in ever by the declaration of our principles, all the dangers of the Revolution, and who is no right common to humanity which the protecting them from slavery. There shall the slave States, we are distinctly to un- whatever by honorable compromises,

have no right to interfere with each other's Union. I will tell you how you can secure the clouds now lowering darkly upon the family affairs, and the fact that we are peace with them. Deliver to slavry the borizon. And I look with hopeful anticineighbors, living under one national gov. National territories, and oran to it the por pations. I behold the Union of these tals of the free States, wherever the Amer- States etronger in the hands of fraternal ernment, makes no difference in this reican flag waves her broad folds, there let affection than over before. I behold everyit be known that slavery is legalized and where slavery melting away by universal fill the obligations imposed on us by the maintained, proclaim all labor, whether consent before the renial warmth of lib. Constitution. If we desire to hold our white or black, servile, and ril idis- erty as snow before the summer sun. I see Southern brethren to the performance of ness noble, and then, renouncing all alle. knowledge growing more diffused; schools their Constitutional duties and to the rec- giance to liberty, ewear allegiance anew to academies and colleges apringing up with ognition of our Constitutional rights, we a universal and national clavery, and you | rapid growth; forcets bewing to the woodsalso must perform our duties and recog. will have recured peace-the peace of man's are, and mering room for sunny death. For Liberty is the soul of America. corn-fields; mountain streams alive with We are bound faithfully to perform our Take that away and the body lies-peace- many mills; the helf civilized emigrants share of the compact if we desire to hold ful. Ah! how saily peaceful, subject to that are pouring into our country, becom

Let us see to it that we who have been

its enemies. publication of those articles which it often driven by the fear of a temporary commert drunk with wine through the streets of hankers for the most and which often find cial distress into the abnegation of those Heaven? When you pray "Thy kingdom maintain their social system, they seek not | the readlest and largest market. For often | principles of liberty which are the foundaonly to destroy free discussion in their own I have noticed that men will turn up their tioc of all our wealth. It was the free in. swept from the earth. Do you think that men. A question easily asked, but its States, where free discussion might well be eyes in holy horror at the publication of stitutions of America which summoned to which has the fullest details. It devolves owes its unexampled growth and its con-It is sometimes avered that the anti-sla- upon the proprietors of public press in the sequent prosperity. Let us not kill the The truest friends of the Union are those

South. That each party has greatly exci- tory appeals or articles themselves but re- who stand most unflinehingly by the law fusing to publish any come from what of liberty. I believe they a the truest friends of the South too. For the South is Of course it develves upon us atterly to not of one mind to this matter. It is full partizanship. This is no time for party crystallize into a party. The true way to warfare or strife. It devolves upon all save the Union is to give this sentiment at men whatever be their political opinions to | the South an opportunity to develope and

There are two wars of meeting the dangers which at present do most underbtedly environ us. The one the war of those who stand on tiptoe and poer sa fer as possible into the future that they may discover what is coming forth from it, and then by policy and by all shifts and contrivances seek to prepare for it. But the days of proa poor trade at the best since the days of inspiration never was so poor as now. when no two men can agree in an estimate of what course the Southern States will

The other way is that of those who, repossible retrieving their past errors, seek dence of God in history to learn what are pying a fort on the Miami of the North. those principles of Justice and Judgment which are the habitation of his throne-and to me to underlie the present crisis-not imputation of entertaining any unfriendly them, trusting the future to the love, wis

Have faith in God. Riot, rebellion, even has ever since purtured us with ever growion over them and they that are great ex slave. They ignore his right to wages, to shall be thrown epen, and slavery shall go ble for the institutions of our sister States assure the conservative South, that the even Sodom and Gomorrah if ten righteous men had been found therein, will preserve America so long as praying christian men and women are to be found within its borre. My faith is not in platforms, or

> on. I may see my neighbor guilty of man. there can be no compromise nor any peace, fear of a final disruption of the Union. It ifest injustice in the administration of his except that which will grow out of their may be that we shall be led even through family affairs, yet although we are neigh- perception of the fact that their schemes are | wars and convulsions, of which as yet we understood, met and forever overthrown .- have but faint conceptions. But these I laws will satisfy the disunionists. Their the dross of our national correptions and determination is to control or destroy the sins cleansed away. I love to look beyond ing from men, christian men; the African ington, "who wishes more sincerely than rights, governments are instituted among ments. We have no right to live under the You will have secured peace; -but you race educated and developed to the full lim. age of Anthony, Pompey, Ceasar and Casmen, deriving all their just powers from the Constitution, reaping its fruits and extel- will not have saved the Union. For in it of its capability; and above all I see the sius he was not only refused a sent in ling its character, as we do, and then re- these days when God is walking through light of christianity growing brighter and Senatorial body of which he was a mem-

> fuse to comply with its requsitions. We the world tearing down all old, rotten, brighter unto perfect dez, undimmed by a ber, but with fiery invective and witherare not only to do this but to do it without worm-eaten institutions and governments, single spot, in danger of no eclipse and ing denunciation, the tongue of Tully unhappily introduced in their infant state," of society to work side by side under one grumbling-ceasing to talk about unfair rep when the despotisms which for strength scattering from before its path every mist commanded him to leave the city. resentation or about any real or imaginary seemed like granite piled on granite are of superstition and dark cloud of sin that | Would not the United States Senate do inequalities. Fully, fairly, honorably and shaking to their foundations, when the na. dare interpose in its way. I see the well to follow this example, and purge cheerfully we are to stand by all of its pro- tions that have long set in darkness are church of God in America growing daily itself of those disunionists whose very seeing a great light, when the apparently in windom and in favor with God and at presence in the National Congress breeds III. While we are not to yield the right immovable despetisms in Italy are at last last also with man. Trusting in those war and pestilence? Toombs, for his to free speech, and the consequent right overthrown, and Turkey is dropping into foundation principles, on which as on treasonable utterances, should have been to discuss the slavery question, in the pul- decay, and Austria and Russia are begin- granite our Union is built, and in the scouted from the Senate years ago, and pit, on the rostrum, and through the publ ning to feel the ground tremble under neath power and love of God who has so signally Iverson now. They are beth traitors to which the avarice of Great Britain had very shall be the law of the national Terri. lic press, we are to govern ourselves in the them, and even from the mountains of the mountains of the commonwealth—both plotting treason exercise of this right with discretion and China there come the notes of Freedom trianticipations, believing the time to be not to support. Had such an example been far distant when the words of the Psalm- made of those men-had the power and virtue cause of disturbance in the Union. But, even against the will of the people by arcause of disturbance in the Union. But, even against the will of the people by aralas! there were men at the North who mies and officials whom we assist to pay. ourselves, and should discountenance and quarters of the globe God is showing the shall the earth bring forth her increase, stalking bare faced and defiant along the instead of eradicating the disease, tem of society the system of the Northern thets, all personal invective against slave- ment not founded on the law of love-this and God, even our own God shall bless streets of the Federal capital.

> Let those that will, walk in the midst of ever, that for the last four years this govwho preach it from the pulpit as a divine bringing their slaves with them into the ples were those of the Southern secession cure. If we are to preserve the dark forebodings. Though dangers of the ernment has been cursed with a corrupt most serious kind environ us, nevertheless old detard as its chief executive officer .trum to be the corner stone of the Temple commercial cities, the free villages and the ting, scornful, comparisons, in a word preserving intact those eternal and im- I rejoice that I live in this nineteenth cen- A man who, in our judgment, is neither a tury :- not so much because it is an age of good citizen nor a patriot-who has nei-They are not merely its apologists; they do several years they have been urging on the our convictions, while we are to be unswer- which the infaut republic was preserved in railroads and steamboats and telegraphs, ther moral courage nor virtuous impulses not merely declare, what is unquestionably Courts of New York State—they are now ing in our maintenance of the right of free the midst of its enemies and was after. and of all abounding material prosperity, —whose partisan animosities are so bitter. true, that the subject of its removal is about to bring before the Supreme Court of thought and free speech, we are to use those wards led through the wilderness as by but because it is an age in which we can so controling, that he would prefer seeing already see the first dawning signs of the this government dissolved into fragmen ts Millennial day. Yea! Let thy kingdom than see power pass from his hands and the walking with a natural pride in our unex- come, Oh! God, and thy will be done on hands of his party, into the possession of Especially do those who control the pub- ampled national prosperity, that have been earth, as it is in Heaven. Ah! Did you an adversary. He is the suple tool of his shall lie press stand in a position of the greatest exulting in our liberties and inveighing ever think what that prayer meant-"Thy prejudices, already despised and con the patural, and necessary, go back to piracy, that the African Slave responsibility at the present crisis. For against the despotisms of other lands, let kingdom come."? Do you think that in demned by good men everywhere and by Trade be re opened, and that this country the public mind is at fever height. All that us see to it that in this age of the world the kingdom of Heaven Saints will draw all parties, he will be the scoff and the and slave is a rela- all of whose troubles seem to be the result excites and arouses it. teruns after and pays when all nations are flocking together, their swords upon their brother saints in by-word of generations yet to come. horrid fraternal war? When you pray, When so much depends upon the Presimat the Northern States will race in our midst, shall be further cursed publication. For I have noticed at such we desert not its banners and enlist among "Thy kingdom come" you pray for the dent, it is apparent that ours is not com reign of peace upon the earth. Do you petent to the emergency-not desirous to think that some saints will go staggering

> > in the kingdom of Heaven Saints will own dangerous, but they also seek by threat, by some scandal and cry cut about pandering our shores that host of emigrants who have their brother Saints? When you pray "Thy cas. What is to be done? The Union violence and by law, to stop it both in the to a vicious and depraysed taste, and then bewn our forests, built our railroads, cul- kingdom come" you pray that God will set and the Constitution must, at all hazards Halls of Congress and throughout the free step round the corner and buy the paper tivated our prairies, and to whom the West those causes at work which will eventuate be preserved. Patriots every where must the final extinction of slavery. There is be ready to march wherever it is necessary y a man who in cushioned pew prays to preserve our constitution intact. Be hy kingdom come," who the moment prepared to obey the constitutional authorat God begins to answer his prayer, ities when the command is made. Watch, quickly turns over the leaves of his prayor and if needs be fight the jenemies of our book to the Litany and cries out "From all free institutions, whether they be traitors sedition, privy conspiracy and rebellion, or invaders of our soil.

from all false doctrine, heresy and schism Good Lord deliver us." Though Llove not agitation and conflict. bor pains of the world which ure to give birth to liberty, and love and the Kingdom

LEAVES PROM THE LAST CENTURY .- Mrs 3. 3. Barty has left with us, for examination, a copy of the Baltimore Daily Intellio October 31st, 1860, 'a venerable looking

relic, and an interesting curiosity. In the number for October 1st. J Bo change advortises "Rum of good taste and flavor." If this is the same J. Buchanan who is now knows as the old Public Functionary, this love of Old Bourbon is no longer a mystery.

Here is an advertisement found in th same issue:

"To be seld (for want of employment the Time of an indented Irish servant girl who has about 18 months to serve." Four dollars reward was offered in those days for a runaway negro boy aged seven- be gained by early publicity. Thousands teen years, showing that "niggers" were of people are now making up their minds not so highly esteemed in those days as at as to what they shall purchase for presents

present. The latest news from London was of 16th of July.

The French Republic was then in sions are made thereunto

The number of October 6 contains offi. they will get. cial reports from Gen. Anthony Wayne announcing his victory over the Indians at Grand Glaize, on the 20th of August prepenting of their past sins and so far as ceding. Also some spicy correspondence day morning, containing Rev. Abbott's between Gen. Wayne and Major Campbell, by the word of God and from the Provi- of the 24th Regiment British troops, occu-

The paper on which this is printed is yeary coarse and of a slightly blue color. With this, Mr. Early also left a copy of the New York Gazette, of March 29, 1762.

The Times are Alerming. The times are indeed alarming. The great Republic of this, the most enlightened age the world has ever seen, is threatened with distruction. The pillars which support the Federal Constitution are trembling upon their firm foundations -Vandalism stands in the vestibule, and is about to enter and tear down this glorious superstructure around which has clustered the hopes of millions. Mad men and bad men, with uplifted hands and outstretched arms, are counseling treason against the very government which has, from their births, fostered and protected them-Traitors stand where only patriots former ly stood, and treason is plotted in the very heart of the commonwealth. Grave Sem tors avow their willingness to destroy this government, and are permitted to retain their seats in the National Congress .-Traitorous members of the popular branch of the Federal Congress, proclaim treason from their places, and their seats are not immediately declared vacant. The times are indeed strange, and we

are standing upon the verge of stirring events. What the result will be no human being can tell. If the God of our fathers is still with their children, the right will surely triumph-if not, then is there no hope for the Republic.

When Catiline came into the Roman, Senate-after his conspiracy had been discovered by the vigilance of Cicero-and took his seat with the rest of the Senators. they, as of one accord, refused to set on the same bench with him, and when he began to speak they would not show him the respect of silently listening. His treason to the government had been discovered. It was known by all the Roman Senators that he essayed to tear down that constitutional fabric which he had sworn to eherish and protect, and even in the

The fundamental misfortune is, bow-

What is to be done under all these circumstances? This is a question which purcome" you pray that intemperance may be sles the mind of our sincere and patriotic answer involving momentous consequen-

Are we as a free people, as Amerinas citizens, as lovers of the Union and the Constitution, Ito remain silent, with our thank God that I live in an age in which hands in our peckete, and see this Union the world trembles under the tread of broken into pieces by a few reckless, rest-Jehovah, coming to establish righteous- less, lawless, and mercenary men? Are ness and trutis, and so cternal peace upon | we? Answer patriots! What do you the earth. For the convulsions which are each one of you think ought to be done?shaking all kingdoms and nations more Will you give up and behold treasen be come popular and traitors go unhung? On will you not rather buckle on your armor usionary fathers?

PERSONAL .- Our friend D. B. Jones, Esq. of the Journal, returned home yesterday after and absence of three weeks on a wed ding tour, and looking as if the operation rather agreed with him than otherwise .-We are giad to welcome our cotemporary back to his post, for barring his politics which are detestable, there are few cleverer gentlemen than Mr. Jones. We hope matrimony will soften his political asperities

Marriage is said to have a softening icfluence, why not try it yourself, Captain Bracken?

ABVERTISE YOUR HOLIDAY GOODS KARLY .-Most of dealers in articles adapted to bellday gifts commence advertising them to late, thus losing much of the advantage to to friends and relatives, and some are even already buying them to put away under lock and key until the time comes. Here's the obvious benefit of attracting attention second year, and many interesting ally- to them early-thus presccupying the middle of those who have not yet decided what

REV. ABBOTT'S SERMON .- We printed a large extra edition of our Daily of vestersermon, which, however, did not supply the demand. It will appear in the Weekly Express of next Monday. We will supply all orders for extra copies which may be left to-day.

A Derson named Owen Moore once left his creditors in the lunch

Owen Moore has rep away. Owin' More than he could pay a see